whole.

AL-HIDAYAH 1996 SALAAT CHART

NAME OF SALAAT	SUNNAT GHAIR MUAKKIDA	SUNNAT MUAKKIDA	FARD	SUNNAT MUAKKIDA	SUNNAT GHAIR MUAKKIDA	NAFIL	WAAJIB	NAFIL
FAJR		2	2					
ZUHR		4	4	2	2 or 4			
ASR	4 or 2		4					
MAGHRIB			3	2	6			
ESHA	4 or 2		4	2	2 or 4		witr 3	2
JUMMA		4	2	4	2	2 or 4		
EID							2 (Waajib)	
TARAWEEH				20				

TIMES OF SALAAT

There are five times of obligatory (Farz) salat:

1. Time of Fajr. (Dawn salaat):

It starts from true dawn daybreak, when a horizontal whiteness appears on the horizon until sunrise.

2. Time of Zuhr. (Noon salaat):

It starts when the sun passes its meridian (zenith after zawaal) and ends when the shadow of an object doubles, besides the shadow of full origanal shadow.

3. Time of Asr. (late afternoon salaat):

It starts when the shadow of an object doubles and ends at sunset.

4. Time of Magrib. (sunset salaat):

Begins at sunset until all whiteness disappears from the horizon (approximately 1hr. 20 minutes after sunset).

5. Time of Isha and Witr. (Evening and Witr salaat):

Starts from when all redness disappears from the horizon until true dawn (daybreak).

The Witr cannot be read before Isha since the sequence is necessary to maintain.

One performing Haj cannot combine the Zuhr and Asr on the plain of Arafat during the time of Zuhr on the condition that he is in Ihram and the Jamaat is led by the Ameer of Haj.

The Haji should combine the Magrib and Isha at the time of Isha when in Muzdalifah. It is not permissible for the Haji to perform the Magrib on route to Muzdalifah. Except if there be fear of Sube-Sadiq setting in.

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